

Holmes County Republican.

Laubach, White & Cunningham, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MILLERSBURG, O., AUGUST 25, 1870.

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State, GEN. I. R. SHERWOOD. Supreme Judge, GEO. W. McILVAINE. Controller of the Treasury, GEN. W. T. WILSON. Member Board of Public Works, P. V. HEZIG.

TO OUR READERS.

With this issue, the HOLMES COUNTY REPUBLICAN commences a new era, with new editors and proprietors, new presses, new material, new subscription list entirely, and in fact a new paper out and out. During the past five or six years, there has been but one paper in the county, and that Democratic. The wants of the people demanded a second paper. The interests of the county at large required it, and more particularly the interests of the Republican party.

The Democracy have had it all their own way; but the people are anxious to hear both sides of the story. It is necessary, in order to prevent corruption, to have two sides to all questions pertaining to municipal and national governments. There must always be a right and a wrong side; and doubtless there may be some wrong mixed in with the right and a little right mingled with the wrong. But we are to choose the less of two evils.

We hold that the Republican party has the side of right, that its principles are based on the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States. We would state, then, that it is our purpose to advocate firmly the principles of the Republican party. And while we do so; we shall take the liberty to challenge any measure that may not be for the best interest of the country. We know what a powerful agent the Press is, in moulding the character of the masses. When rightly used, it elevates and ennobles mankind, and gives dignity to a nation. But when abused, it debases and corrupts, engenders strife, anarchy and national degradation.

We believe in the protection of American industry. We hold that a tariff, so adjusted as not to injure our manufacturing, or oppress our agricultural interests, is a benefit to our government. It is also our purpose to make the Republican an interesting family paper. We shall give all the local news in our power, and in this we ask our friends to assist us. Our fourth page we expect to devote to the interests of Farmers, Mechanics, &c., and to Home Reading.

We ask patronage from all, and a hearty co-operation of the Republicans of Holmes County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

In another place will be found the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, to which we invite attention. Every county was represented by a full delegation, of intelligent Republicans, and an excellent spirit characterized all the proceedings of the Convention. In every case the motion to make unanimous the nomination of the successful candidate, was carried without a dissenting voice.

Gen. Sherwood's renomination by acclamation, for Secretary of State, was a merited compliment to a meritorious man. His war record is a grand one, he being the first soldier who volunteered in Williams county. Served four months as a private, and after taking part in thirty-three battles, and being one hundred and twenty-three days under fire retired from the army with the rank of Brigadier General. Mr. Sherwood is a forcible, impressive and very popular stump speaker, and with his general social qualities, and brilliant talents, can make his future almost what he wishes it to be. He is an obliging, dignified, and efficient Secretary of State, and will no doubt be elected by a largely increased majority.

Judge Geo. W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas county, our candidate for the Supreme Bench, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Jefferson College. Is about forty-five years of age and has resided in Ohio twenty years. Mr. McIlvaine is considered one of the best Common Pleas Judges in the State of Ohio, by the ablest Judges of the present Supreme Court. He is a gentleman of the highest legal attainments, irreprouchable in all the relations of private and public life. We were to speak of Judge McIlvaine as his intimate friends speak of him, we should be accused of extravagance. It is sufficient to say that if placed upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio, as he surely will be, he will add weight and dignity to that high Tribunal, by a worth of character, legal learning, and scholarly culture, such as few who have occupied that Bench have possessed.

Gen. W. T. Wilson, of Ravenna, Portage county, nominated on the first ballot for comptroller, entered the Union army at the outbreak of the rebellion, as Lieut. Col. of the 123d Ohio, and after fighting gallantly in various engagements, was taken prisoner with the larger part of his command, at the battle of Winchester, in June, 1863. After ten months' suffering in Libby Prison, Col. Wilson returned broken down in health, and in 1864 became the editor of the Wyandotte Pioneer. Col. Wilson was a cool, gallant, and courageous soldier, and as a writer, strong, intelligent, and forcible. He will be a popular Comptroller.

Our Candidate for Member of Board of Public Works, was very properly re-nominated for the third

Address to the Republican Party.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has published an address to the Republicans of the United States. After reviewing the origin and history of the party, and pointing out its services in suppressing rebellion and effecting reconstruction, it concludes as follows:

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped for results accomplished.

Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the heads of departments, Congress and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms effected. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidence of its justice, its humanity and wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the administration toward the States lately in rebellion has won the respect of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished, in the interests of economy the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated, and tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the article tax, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine millions of dollars against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year 1870 were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of General Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's administration they were more than four hundred and eighty millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed from the Presidency by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection of taxes due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than seventy-five millions of dollars. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railroads, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent, on all income above two thousand dollars; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents; and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twenty millions of dollars per annum. By the reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessities of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of twenty-six millions and a half a year. While a reduction in taxes transferred the burden of the debt from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibility for its debts and its taxation are so fearfully large.

Not fearless but high, noble and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of the achievements for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, sing to their organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate noble and beneficent principles which shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee. —Mr. Charles McClure, of Wooster, late proprietor of the American Hotel, died on Saturday last, of dysentery, at the Mineral Springs, in Michigan, where he, together with his wife and several friends, had gone some weeks since for the benefit of his health. Mr. McClure had been ill for some time, and had a hope that the benefit derived from the Springs, would be permanent, when this new disease seized and carried him away. His funeral took place in Wooster on Monday of this week.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. The first great battle of the Franco-Prussian war resulted in a complete defeat of the French at all points. The official and reliable advices give a loss of thirty cannon, four thousand prisoners, two standards and six of their famous machine guns, the mitrailleuse. The prime movement, seems to have been that of the Crown Prince against Weissenburg, which place he captured. Just at this time Marshal McMahon was reconnoitering near the Rhine, with the idea of advancing his entire line.

Republican State Convention.

Good Candidates Nominated. Harmony and Unanimity. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Republican State Convention met at the Opera House, in Columbus, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, August 10th.

The Convention was called to order by R. D. Harrison, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who nominated General B. F. Potts, of Carroll county, as Temporary Chairman.

Mr. Potts was introduced by the Chairman, received with applause and after speaking his thanks announced that the Convention was ready for business, and immediately proceeded to organize the Convention for the business before them.

After the appointment of the several committees and one vice president from each Congressional district, with the selection of the following State Central Committees, the Convention took a recess till 11 o'clock p. m.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. 1st Dist.—Major W. P. Stoms. 2d —Richard Smith. 3d — Col. E. Williams, Jr. Preble. 4th — J. Riley Knox, Darke. 5th — Gen. J. S. Robinson, Darke. 6th — Dr. W. R. Smith, Highland. 7th — J. D. Stine, Madison. 8th — Col. M. Lawrence, Miami. 9th — Homer Everett, Sandusky. 10th — Alexander Reed, Lucas. 11th — William Betts, Lawrence. 12th — N. J. Turney, Pickaway. 13th — C. J. M. Nash, Mahoning. 14th — John H. Boynton, Lorain. 15th — J. L. Kessinger, Athens. 16th — J. H. Barnhill, Tuscarawas. 17th — Hon. J. Dunbar, Jefferson. 18th — Chas. H. Babcock, Cuyuga. 19th — Col. J. M. Nash, Mahoning.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock p. m. by Gen. B. F. Potts, Temporary Chairman. Mr. A. B. Battles, chairman of the committee on Permanent organization, reported for the consideration of the Convention, Hon. Samuel Galoway, of Franklin county, and one vice president from each Congressional district, viz: L. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga, Secretary, with the following assistant secretaries: Assistant Secretaries, W. S. Taylor, Captain A. McClure, C. J. De Wolf, Herman H. Roschig, John T. Raper, H. C. Armstrong, Colonel M. Barnes, J. W. Quimby, W. T. Bascom, J. Q. A. Campbell and John Hopley.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1st. Report of committee on credentials. 2d. Nominations in the following order: Secretary of State; Judge of Supreme Court; Comptroller of the Treasury; Member of the Board of Public Works. The report was accepted, the announcement of Permanent President being received with demonstrations of hearty applause.

The President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention took their places on the stage. Gen. Potts introduced Mr. Galoway, who met with enthusiastic reception. The following are a few extracts of his remarks: I am thankful my fellow-citizens and fellow-members of this Convention, to meet you on the present occasion. I have met you in Conventions before, and have become familiar with your faces, and still more familiar with the glorious principles which have given celebrity to the name and fame of the Union party of Ohio. [Applause.] I consider that it is one of the proudest distinctions of my life that I have been permitted to be identified with the party that has made so many illustrious by its advancement in freedom and civilization.

We occupy to-day a more prominent position than we did ten years ago; for then we could only bear the mill of the doctrine of human rights; now we are vigorous and sustained by the strongest of the principles of liberty and equality. I have only time at present to briefly advert to what has occurred during the past year since we met together. It is a year of triumph on the fact that the administration elected last year have honestly and conscientiously discharged their duty. They are bright examples of the power and purity of the Republican party. Our legislature, the fullest exponent of the sentiments of the party, commands our confidence and our commendation. The last legislative forms a striking contrast with the preceding legislature in the economical administration of the finances of the State of Ohio; and it rises far above it in the significant fact, that to the last Legislature we owe the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] The preceding Democratic Legislature consigned it, as they supposed, to the grave, but in the Providence of God the people of Ohio did it come forth, and at the last Legislature it came forth with its resurrection, in the beauty of the accomplished principles of the Republican party. Then I say so far as our Representatives are concerned in the State of Ohio, we have great reason to be grateful that we have been permitted to elect men who have so fully and faithfully represented the principle of our party.

One year ago there were four of the insurrectionary States yet unredeemed; now they have been restored, and every star upon our banner now represents a State in the Union. To the Republicans you owe this achievement. Congress has reduced the National debt, President Grant compares brilliantly in this respect with his predecessor. In the first sixteen months of Grant's administration he collected some thirty millions more of internal revenue than was collected by Mr. Johnson in his administration. About nineteen millions more were collected in the first six months of Grant's administration than in the last six months of Johnson's. During Johnson's administration, but two millions were paid in reduction of the public debt. In the sixteen months of Grant's administration \$140,000,000 of the public debt were paid, and in the same time no increase of the subjects for which tax was levied.

Clark, 59; Wright, 45; Critchfield, 45; Watson, 7; McIlvaine, 104; Corwin, 52; Stone, 125; Buckingham, 28.

Franklin county voted solid for Critchfield. The result was announced amid considerable excitement. SECOND BALLOT. The second ballot resulted as follows: Wright 53, Stone 129, Clark 49, Buckingham 26, Corwin 60, McIlvaine 104, Critchfield 41.

Mr. Buckingham's name was withdrawn. THIRD BALLOT. The third ballot resulted as follows: Stone 137, McIlvaine 152, Critchfield 46, Corwin 77, Wright 62.

The call on the fourth ballot proceeded nearly through the list, when Hamilton county changed to McIlvaine. This was a signal for a general change and concentration on McIlvaine and Stone.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the changes, each change greeted with uproarious applause by the friend of the candidate honored. Before the vote was announced more than half of the delegates stood on their feet.

The result was as follows: Stone 223, Corwin 6, Critchfield 19, McIlvaine 225. No nomination. The name of Mr. Corwin was dropped, and Gov. Dennison withdrew the name of Mr. Critchfield.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: McIlvaine, 242; Stone, 231. Mr. McIlvaine was declared the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Robinson the motion was made unanimous. Nominations for Comptroller of the Treasury being in order, the following nominations were made: Gen. W. T. Wilson, of Portage; A. T. Wycoff, of Adams and M. T. Gooding, of Franklin.

After the vote had commenced, Mr. West asked leave to withdraw the name of Mr. Gooding. The first ballot resulted as follows: Wilson, 285; Wycoff, 188. Gen. Wilson was declared the nominee of the Convention.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. William Dickman, P. V. Herzog, and John W. Irwin were announced as candidates for member of the Board of Public Works.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Herzog, 298; Irwin, 132; Dickman, 36. The nomination of Mr. Herzog was made unanimous. RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Coone, in the absence of Ex-Governor Demison, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following: 1. RESOLVED, That we adhere with undiminished confidence and pride to the party that, by its wisdom and courage preserved the Union, and by a change in the organic law of the Republic established liberty and equality. We believe that by the continued ascendancy of the Republican party will be secured the success of free government, that it is the duty of every citizen to support the promoter of education, order, industry, thrift, universal freedom, and equal rights.

2. RESOLVED, That we congratulate the country on the success of the present administration, which has, without increase of taxation, reduced the National debt over \$156,000,000, by an honest and economical collection of revenue and a large reduction of the expenses of the government, and we especially congratulate the country on the fact that this policy has made it possible to reduce the internal revenue and tariff duties \$80,000,000, thus relieving the people of their taxes to that extent without impeding the National faith and honor.

3. RESOLVED, That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as to be the least prejudicial to the individual and the interests of every class or section, while securing to the home producer a fair competition against the foreign producer. 4. RESOLVED, That a change of our navigation laws so as to admit of the free importation of vessels purchased abroad, is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that such action would largely contribute towards the restoration of our commerce and the supremacy of the sea.

5. RESOLVED, That the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies is unqualifiedly condemned. 6. RESOLVED, That adhering to our traditional policy of neutrality, the American people look with profound indifference upon any European controversy regarding dynastic interests, and are concerned in the just interests of Germany and France only so far as the same involves the great principles of liberty; and while we remember that the great uprising of 1848 failed of success, mainly for lack of German unity, that during our recent national trial the people of Germany supported our cause with their sympathy and material aid, while the armies of France were endeavoring to subvert a Republic in this continent, and establish in its stead an imperial throne, we cannot refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present heroic effort of the Germans to establish, maintain and defend their national unity. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The resolution in regard to Germany and others were received with uproarious applause. On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Ohio Live Stock for 1869 and 1870. The following returns of the Auditors of the several counties of Ohio for 1870, show the aggregates of horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs in the State as compared with 1869:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Horses, Cattle, Mules, Sheep, Hogs. Rows for 1869 and 1870.

—We have just laid in an extensive stock of Bill Heads, Statements, Note and Letter Heads, Cards, Envelopes, Shipping Tags and other stationery generally used in printing offices, all of which we work up in any style desired, give us a call.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENNSYLVANIA, WASHINGTON, 1870. Sir: The act of Congress entitled "An act to define the duties of Pension Agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes," approved July 8, 1870, in section seventh, makes it the duty of every claim agent or attorney of record, in the prosecution of claims for pension or bounty land, to cause to be filed with each claim, with the Commissioner of Pensions, duplicate articles of agreement, without additional cost to claimant in any case, setting forth the amount agreed upon as the fee for his services in prosecution of said claim, which agreement shall be executed in presence of and certified by some officer competent to administer oaths, and in no case shall it exceed twenty-five dollars. It is deemed advisable to acquaint the parties affected by this enactment with the fees which should generally obtain, and with the fact that the duty is distinctly understood to be incumbent upon the commissioner to reserve to himself, or his representative, the discretion to increase or decrease the amount of fee agreed upon between the claimant and attorney, or claim agent, as to him he may see fit.

To this end, the annexed schedule of fees is presented for the earnest attention of all whom it concerns, with the request for conformity thereto, and for the incorporation of a proviso in each agreement, after the specification of amount of fee, as follows: "Or such sum as the Commissioner of Pensions may direct," that a new contract may not be necessary, when the amount specified is not approved by the Commissioner; said agreement (when ever the amount respectively designated in the schedule is, in any particular case, regarded as insufficient) to be accompanied with a letter to said commissioner, setting forth the reasons of claim for larger fee.

Attention is also directed to the penalties prescribed for violation of the aforesaid law, as set forth in the schedule, a copy of which is hereto annexed, with the request that you will inform this office of any violation thereof, of which you may become cognizant.

Sec. 4. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, each pension agent shall be allowed, as full compensation for all services, including postage required by the provisions of this act, the sum of thirty cents, and no more, for each voucher prepared and paid by him, which amount shall be paid by the United States. And any pension agent or other person employed or appointed by him who shall take, or receive, or demand any fee or reward from any pensioner for any service in connection with the payment of his or her pension, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That agents for the payment of pensions, and any clerks appointed by them and designated in writing for that purpose, which designation shall be returned to and filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, are hereby authorized and required, without any fee therefor, to take and certify the affidavits of all pensioners and their witnesses who may personally appear before them for that purpose, in which case the check for pension, when due and payable, shall be given direct to the hand of the party entitled thereto, if desired, and not mailed to his or her address as required by the second section of this act; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take and subscribe any such affidavit before any agent or his designated clerk for the payment of pensions shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 14. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 15. AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

A. H. Stephens on Grant.

Mr. Stephens' "Constitutional View" [a "Secession standpoint"] of the War between the States," Vol. II. (the last) has just been issued. It is marked by all the distinguished author's acuteness, vigor, and inconsistency. We extract from it his impressions of Gen. Grant, founded upon two days' intimacy preceding his famous conference with Messrs. Lincoln and Seward in Hampton Roads, February, 1865. Mr. Stephens says: "I was never so much disappointed in my life, in my previously formed opinions, of either the personal appearance or bearing of any one, about whom I had read and heard so much. The disappointment, moreover, was in every respect favorable and agreeable. I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation, show, or usual military air or airs of men in his position. He was plainly attired, sitting in a log-cabin busily writing on a small table, by a kerosene lamp. It was night when we arrived. There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. There were neither guards nor aids about him. Upon Col. Babcock's tapping at his door, the response, "Come in," was given by himself, in a tone of voice, and with a cadence which I can never forget.

His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the prompt and terse way in which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation, but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw before being with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception, and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more of brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command.

We were housed with Gen. Grant two days, as the correspondence referred to shows. He furnished us with comfortable quarters on board one of his dispatch boats. The more I became acquainted with him the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of rare elements of character which he exhibited. During the time he met us frequently, and conversed freely upon various subjects, not much upon our mission, I saw, however, very clearly, that he was very anxious for the proposed Conference to take place, and from all that was said I inferred—whether it was correctly or not, I do not know—he was not at all apprised of its proposed object. He was, without doubt, exceedingly anxious for a termination of our war, and through-out the country. It was through his instrumentality, however, that Mr. Lincoln finally consented to meet us at Fortress Monroe, as the correspondence referred to shows.

But in further response to your inquiry, I will add: that upon the whole the result of this first acquaintance with Gen. Grant, beginning with our going to, and ending with our return from, Hampton Roads, was, the conviction on my mind, that taken all in all, he was not a more remarkable man, I had ever met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon; that his character was not yet fully developed; that he himself was not aware of his own power, and that if he lived, he would in the future, exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of this country, either for good or for evil. Which it would be, time and circumstance alone could disclose. That was the opinion of him then formed, and it is the same which has been uniformly expressed by me ever since."

THE BEST. FIRST-RATE CIGARS! FIVE AND TEN CENTS. Wholesale & Retail. MILLERSBURG, O.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, THAT THE Albany City Insurance Co. Located at Albany, in the State of New York, with the laws of this State relating to Fire Insurance Companies, and the laws of the State of New York, in force on the 1st day of January, 1870, to be as follows: Amount of Assets and Paid Capital, \$200,000.00; Aggregate amt of available assets, \$470,712.10; Amount of surplus, \$270,712.10; Total amt of assets, including the surplus, \$770,712.10; Amount of Income for the preceding year, \$26,427.00; Amount of Expenditures for the preceding year, \$26,287.00; In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of my office to be hereunto affixed, and my hand and seal to be hereunto put, this 25th day of August, 1870.

A. J. BELL, Agent, Millersburg, O.

Millersburg Lime Kiln! 1 MILE EAST OF TOWN. ON THE MAXWELL FARM.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and acquaintances, that he has on hand, of his kiln, a superior quality of Fresh Lime! And is prepared to fill all orders promptly.

HECKER & BURNET. MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

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HECKER & BURNET. MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

Paper Collars, Paper Cuffs, Paper Bosoms.

In all numbers, styles, &c., constantly on hand. We intend to make the branches of our business a specialty, and if keeping up with the times will insure success, we will use the best materials, and give you the latest and best style of Collars.

E. NEGELSPACH. Keeps on hand for sale. DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, Queensware, &c.

Which he offers to sell for Cash and Trade! AT VERY SMALL PROFITS. He cordially invites his neighbors to call and examine his stock.

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